

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9. 1747.



If one could establish any Thing on the Universal Consent of the Writers in favour of Modern Patriotism, this Maxim would never be controverted, *That the Publick ought rather to reward what is written on Political Points, than who writes.* But since these Men are the same in all

spects, and make no Bones of censuring To-day what Yesterday they applauded, in lighter as well as heavier Matters; and since one of the most celebrated actors of the Faction hath done a certain Person the honour to mention him as one tinged with his own opinions in Times past, tho' he now defends other Sentiments in the most publick Manner, it may not be amiss to examine this Matter more particularly. I will therefore, once for all, lay out a Paper, in shewing that a Man may change his Sentiments as to Publick Affairs, without incurring any just Suspicion of acting from sinister Motives, if he avows the Change, and sets any general Reasons for so doing, when he quits the Party he once embraced. I say, I will do this, because I judge it to be just and reasonable in a Publick Writer so to do; but having once done it, I shall suppose there will be no Necessity, indeed no Occasion, to trouble the Town at any other time with Apologies, or some Folks, who are fonder of saying smart than Things, and delight rather in raising the Spleen than in convincing the Judgments of their Audience, could be as witty at some other (unseasonable) Time as they have been lately.

The World is sensible enough that for many Years we have had loud Contentions in Regard to the publick Interest, and very positive Assertions at the beginning of the Dispute, especially on the Side of the Patriots, that many Things advanced by them could be proved. I cannot therefore but be persuaded, that numbers were formerly inclined to favour them, from an implicit Confidence in those Declarations, flowing from their private Sentiments of those who were at the head of the Opposition. If therefore in the Crowd of these Dupes there was one, whose Deference for a particular Person's Parts and Probity led him to receive without Scruple the Notions he advanced; and if this Man's Zeal for his Country induced him to publish what then he took to be the Dictates of Patriotism, and Publick-spirited Opposition to Power, I see nothing in it either wonderful or wicked. Something of the same Kind happens every Day, and in proportion as a man is honest and sincere, he labours to propagate what he thinks for the Good of his Countrymen with the utmost Ardour. All Pretences to Patriotism are captivating in a free Country, and there is no Error more pardonable, in a young Man especially, than springing into the Sentiments of such as in this respect make the loudest Clamour, because it proceeds rather from an Affection to his Country than from any other prejudice; and the Excess of a good Intention scarce needs in need of an Excuse.

But if, in Process of Time, a Man becoming better acquainted with Persons and Things, finds evident proofs of his being misled; if he discovers that by Devising the Terms of the Dispute have been altered, and that some who formerly contended for the Constitution absolutely perfect, began to avow a Desire at least, not a Design, to change it, in order to serve certain purposes; if new Charges came, instead of promised assistance to support the old ones; if the avowed Enemies of the Government joined these pretended Patriots; was he blameable for quitting them? Or would it be thought any Aggravation of his Offence, if such a man was kindly treated while he remained amongst them? Does any Person in this Wits run away from his Country? or is any honest Man either ashamed to converse with them, or to espouse the Cause of Truth, tho' she appears on the other Side? He may, indeed, he ought to retain a personal Regard for whoever shewed him kindness, while of his Opinions; but he is not bound to continue in the Profession of them, after he is once convinced they are not true, just, or agreeable to Reason. Tho' without doubt he may quit such Opinions, without taking any personal Dislike to such as he formerly revered and esteem'd; and if he does not make this Distinction he is justly chargeable for it, but not for doing openly what he must have done privately, *Disbelieving Falshoods.*

From the same Reasons, which justify a Man in changing his Sentiments, may be drawn sound Motives for his writing in Defence of that Change. There is a Beauty in contending for the Truth, which every honest Man must discern: And in the same Degree the Truths contended for are important, the Merit of maintaining them is apparent. Besides, where one's Country is concern'd, and so nearly concern'd, as undoubtedly it is in our present Political Quarrel, there's nothing certainly can dispense with the Obligation a Man is under, to do whatsoever seems to him fittest for its Service. He may perhaps mistake his own Abilities, but if he does, the World will soon set him right: In this he cannot err, that he intends to render the Publick Service. Human Nature is so frail, so liable to be imposed upon, even after all the Precautions that can be taken, as that he who presumes on his own Judgment is in some Danger, while yet he who follows it does his Duty, and acts the best he can. The Writers in the Service of a certain Party talk always in the Papal Strain; that is, they not only believe themselves, notwithstanding they are visibly given to change, inflexible, but they anathematize all who differ with them, and issue their Censures in the true Roman Style, without respect either to Decency or Pity. This, however, is what the Person I speak of has never done. He inclines to Reason, but he detests Railing.

Perhaps the Patriot who lately mention'd him, may represent him as one of an unfit Capacity for his Service; and if he does, it will be saying no more of him than has been said of many a Pretender to Places: And as it is in that Case allow'd a good Cause of setting up for Patriotism, I hope in this it will not be concluded a base Ground for a contrary Conduct. I say this on a Supposition it was true, as in fact it is not; tho' I wonder any Person of Parts and Penetration should think of serving himself by such Insinuations. If a Man is weak enough to take upon him to write, without proper Talents, there is no need of publishing this to his Readers, they will find it of themselves. If a Political Writer advances what has the Appearance of Argument, whoever is offended, ought to answer it; whereas if there appears nothing like Argument in his Writings, it is wrong to take notice of him, and still worse to call him Names; because this will induce a Suspicion, that he is not to be answer'd. Exactly in this Way behave all such as have not either Truth or Reason on their Side. The Quack ridicules the Study of Physick, the Pettifogger makes a Jest of the reading Lawyer, and the Enthusiast despises, in right of some secret Excellence, whatever is offer'd to his Consideration by such as have study'd the Points he is but just acquainted with. Repentment and ill Language therefore seem so much the Livery of Ignorance and Spleen, that no well-bred Patriot should put them on.

The Gravity of this Answer is owing to the Sense I have of the Importance of the Subject, and not to any Concern at what any of these People can say. If a Man was unworthy of Belief for having once changed his Opinion, what Credit would most of our Patriots deserve? Is there a single Man amongst them who has not changed oftner than once? But perhaps they may plead some Privilege. However I conceive, that in this case there is no need of pretending any such thing. We cannot believe or disbelieve any thing at our Will, we must think according to the Evidence we discern, and the only thing in our Power is to speak as we think, or to dissemble. Now, that many of our Patriots dissemble, no Man alive can doubt, who considers the close Alliance of the *Craftsman* with *Common Sense*, and yet attends to the wide Difference between their Principles. But the same thing cannot be said of other People, who even in the Days of their being misled by the pretended Patriots, held the same political Creed they do now. If to prove was as much in the Power of the Cavillers at the Administration, as to charge is in their Wills, so many would not daily desert them as do. But if they continue multiplying Accusations, and at the same time conceal their Evidence, they must expect that none will continue with them who are not flock'd with Malice enough to need no Testimony against those they hate.

All Factions are made up of those who deceive and of such as are deceived. Nothing is plainer, than that these act on different Principles, tho' they seem to act upon the same. It is otherwise with such as adhere to the Government, in that respect they cannot be deceived. Duty and Loyalty are Qualities in which no Man can be cheated. He who concurs in promoting the Design of

a Party, cannot be sure he serves his Country; whereas he who, to the best of his Ability maintains the known Laws of the Land, and supports such as are invested with the Power of executing them, is in no Doubt as to the Rectitude of his Conduct; for there can be nothing right, if such a Man is in the wrong. Length of Time, and a Series of Events, frequently open the Eyes of the Bulk of a Party, and force them to discern their Errors. But then this happens sometimes too late; for the Interests of their Chiefs, being always opposite to theirs, it follows, that the former will use their utmost Endeavours so to apply the Force of the latter, while guided by them, as to compass such an Independency as may secure them whenever they are discovered by the Herd; and this, added to a Capacity of wearing a Mask gracefully, and appearing for a time the Creatures of those they govern, are the grand Arcana of the Heads of Parties. Is therefore any Man a Criminal for seeing thro' the Cheat in time? or, for crying out when he is convinced?

Whoever quits such as are in an Error naturally takes pains to shew he had a Right so to do, by setting the Errors he quitted in the strongest Light. The Force of this Reasoning is such, that our modern Malecontents constantly pretend to it, particularly a Gentleman who had once some Relation to our Regular Forces, when he refutes the Arguments of the worthy Gentleman who stands now in the same Relation to them, and argues just as the Patriot did when in Power, — except the Heat. On the whole therefore, if the Reason of the Thing, if the constant Practice of the Chiefs of the Opposition, if the repeated Declarations of their Scribes, if its being precisely their Case, or, in short, if the Example of the Accuser can be of any Weight, then must this Charge fall to the Ground. All these are visibly undeniable on the Side of the Person attack'd; and it is not so much as pretended, that he has given any other Offence than by Changing and Writing. He was heretofore wrong, and spoke his Mind; nor does he see any Obligation to be dumb, now he is in the right.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from France.

Paris, Jan. 14. N.S.

WE hear, that the Town of Audely was so full of Water, that there was no Possibility of performing Divine Service in the Churches; and they write from Dauphiny, that great Damage is done there by the Overflowing of the Isere, which had in a manner swallow'd up the City of Grenoble. They tell us also from Roan, that the Suburbs towards Paris, and the lower Quarters were entirely uninhabited by reason of the Waters. Part of the Houses of Maubert Square in this City is overflow'd by the Seine, whose Waters are enter'd into the Church of the Great Carmelites, even higher than in the Year 1731. Above half of the Suburb of St. Anthony is drown'd, as well as great part of the Suburb of St. Germain, where a House fell down the 26th, being undermin'd by the Water, whereby two Persons were kill'd, and others taken alive out of the Ruins. Notwithstanding the Vigilance of our Magistrates, and their Care to prevent the fatal Effects of this Inundation, it has had terrible Consequences. All Persons that liv'd upon the Bridges have been forc'd to turn out their Goods, and 'tis impossible to express the Misery of the Poor, begging out of the Windows for Bread, so that Boats ply in the Streets more than Coaches. The Inundations are not less terrible in the Country. The Lyons Stage-coach was lost in a Flood with several Passengers, and a Post-boy was drown'd in the Night. The Bridges of Melun, Orleans, and several others, have been carry'd away by Torrents. A great deal of Mischief has also been done by the Overflowing of the Loire, and upon the Seine and other Rivers we see Horses, Sheep, Oxen, &c. driving down the Stream, with a great deal of Timber. A Fire breaking out in several Parts of Naven in Picardy, and the River Oyse swelling at the same time, a great many Lives were lost both in the Flood and the Flames; and we hear that Lightning falling upon the Steeple of a Parish Church near Nantes, while the People were hearing a Sermon, the Parson had his Legs broke, four of the Audience were kill'd upon the Spot, and several other Persons were wounded.

The Seine having sunk six or seven Feet after the 30th of December, People began to be comforted, but on the 4th Inst. at Night it rose again at least 12 Inches.



*Tis really extraordinary to see what Difficulty there was for a whole Fortnight to furnish this City with Bread and Meat. Above 800 Horses have been employ'd on the King's Account, for the Ease of Butchers, Bakers, and Mealmen, who were oblig'd to take a Compass of eight or ten Leagues to come to the Town, tho' they liv'd but three or four Leagues from it.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, Jan. 3. We hear from Sunderland, that on Saturday Night last a vast Flood happen'd in the River Wear, occasion'd by the sudden Thaw and prodigious Shower of Rain the Night before, whereby great Damage was done to the Shipping in general, several of them having lost their Masts, Bowsprits, &c. some turn'd Bottom upwards, and others of them bulg'd upon the Stells, yet happily no body was hurt. Fifty-five Keels were drove to Sea, and have not since been heard of. The Damage is computed at upwards of 10000l.

The same Day the Frost broke here, and occasion'd a great Fresh in the River, which drove three Ships from the Key; some Keels were carried out to Sea, but since taken up. The Damage done thereby is not very considerable.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Jan. 7. Came to Spithead, the Friesland, Capt. Jan Linklaan, a Dutch Man of War from Amsterdam for Curassoa; and the Telingen, a Dutch Man of War, Capt. Baron Van Wassenae, from Amsterdam for Lisbon; the Senora De Alline, Francisco de Silva, from London for Oporto; the Pembroke's Prize, Capt. Ashby, from the Downs for Jamaica. Sail'd the Vincent Ferra, Anthony Elrimes, for Marseilles; the the Cato, Dickenson, for Jamaica; and the Senora de Matinzinhas & Almas, Anthony Pinto de Cunha, for Lisbon; the London, Pison, the Oliver, Paine, the Hanna, Fitzpatrick, the Pizlada, Heibert, all for Gibraltar; the Ann, Watson, for Maryland.

Dover, Jan. 7. Came into the Pier the Prince of Wales, Chevalier, from Maryland, and the Thomas, Hunt, from Topsham, both for London; the —, Herring, from Ireland for Holland. Remains the Codrington, Borsillon, from Antigua. Wind N. by E. and blows very hard.

Deal, Jan. 7. His Majesty's Ships Biddiford and Scarborough, and the Outward-bound as per former remain with the Samuel, Bursel, for New York. The outward-bound Ships are preparing to sail, with the Wind at N. by E.

Gravesend, Jan. 7. Pass'd by the Britannia, Farmer, from New York; the Constantine, Wright, from Philadelphia; the Race-horse, Gofs, from Newfoundland; and the Friends Goodwill, Stephenson, from Dunkirk.

Arrived

In South Carolina, the William and Mary, Sutherland, the Minerva, Nicholson, and the Polly, Bird, late Barns, from London.

At Leghorn, under Convoy of the Dragon Man of War, the Zant, Whitewood, the John, Fagen, the Leghorn, Templer, the Two Brothers, Troth, the Mary, Campion, the Prince of Orange, —, the Speedwell, Gelly, and the Atlantick, —, all from Newfoundland; the Fame, Harris, the John and Mary, (a Dutch Ship) Swartz, the Italian Merchant, Carteret, the Mary, Hill, the Leghorn, Werry, the Expedition, Talcott, the Neptune, —, and the Mediterranean, Gardiner, all from Genoa; and the Dolphin, Smith, from Petersburg.

LONDON, January 9.

On Tuesday last the Lords of the Admiralty receiv'd the Thanks of the Italian Merchants, by their Committee, for the just and prudent Orders their Lordships had given to Admiral Haddock, with respect to Cruisers and Convoys, at the same time acquainting their Lordships, that the Body of Merchants in the Mediterranean Trade had sign'd a Letter of Thanks to the Admiral, for his great Care and Vigilance in executing the same; by which their Navigation in those Seas had been protected in an unparell'd Manner. The Committee concluded with praying their Lordships to continue the like good Instructions to the Admiral, so long as the Exigency of the Publick would admit.

The Lloyd, Capt. Lloyd, which was forc'd from her Anchors at St. Christopher's by the Hurricane the End of August, arrived at Old Harbour in Jamaica Sept. 15. but had suffer'd so much in her Masts, Rigging, Hull, &c. that Oct. 15. they were apprehensive she would not be capable of proceeding farther.

The Snow taken by the Norwich Man of War, Capt. Herbert, and brought into Jamaica, as mention'd in our Paper of Wednesday last, we are assur'd by Letters from thence, proved to be Spanish, and was

bound as an Advice-boat from Spain to the Havana.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 50923, 17388, each 1000l. No. 21958, 41941, each 100l. No. 42468, 6965, 16388, 22213, 11879, 25610, 23520, 46973, 2904, 27724, 1958, 19272, 56226, each 50l.

On Wednesday Morning last about three o'Clock the Wind being very high drove the Tide up with such Violence that several Wharfs at Millbank, Westminster, were overflow'd, particularly Mr. Prat's Lime Wharf, by which means the Lime took fire and burnt down the Compting-house. The Wood-yard adjoining was in great Danger of being likewise burnt.

On Wednesday last an Information being laid before Sir John Gonson, Knt. Chairman of the Commission of Peace for Westminster, and Col. De Veil, against John Joysey (a notorious common Gamester) for being one of the chief Persons concern'd in that dark Scene of Iniquity carry'd on the 18th of April last at the Masquerade in the Hay-market, where he won considerable Sums of Money by means of loaded Dice, they granted their Warrant against him; and as he was coming out of Lord Mordington's House he was taken and brought to Col. De Veil's, where, after some Hours Examination, he was committed to Newgate by Sir John Gonson and the said Colonel.

We hear that Col. De Veil has been and continues very ill of the Gout, at his House in Bow-street, Covent-garden.

High Water this Day	2	Morning		Evening
at London Bridge.	3	04 08		04 26

Bank Stock 139 1-4th to 139. India 157 1-half. South Sea 99. Old Annuity 110 1-4th. New ditto 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 99 1-4th to 99. Five per Cent. ditto 75. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 41. 3 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Premium. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 91. 15 s.

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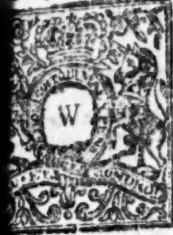
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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

I R.



HAT was mention'd in the *Daily Advertiser* of Yesterday, relating to the Distilling Spirits from Wheat, deserves the greatest Attention of the Legislature. I am credibly inform'd, that two Distillers only near London, have, for about Eighteen Weeks past, used Five Hundred Quarters of

at, one Week with another, in their Business, is no less than Nine Thousand Quarters for Two Weeks alone; and at this Rate they go on at present. It then must the Consumption be of Bread-Corn throughout the whole Kingdom! This alone is enough to keep up the Price of Bread to such a Height as will be a very great Burden on the Poor: Besides, as it is full Liberty to export Spirits, this is a Means of exporting Wheat; for where is the Difference between the People, whether the Wheat is sent away in a Cask, or in a Cask? For so it is if Spirits distill'd from it are allow'd to be exported.

This great Injury to the Publick ought to be redress'd as soon as possible, and it behoves us much to be careful in this Respect against the next Year; for it is certain, that by the Inundations which have lately happen'd in France, Italy, Holland, and Germany, the greatest Part of their Wheat must have been destroy'd, and consequently ours will be bought at any Price, and famine brought amongst us, in spite of the Goodness of Providence to us, if proper Measures are not taken to hinder us from being the Prey of insatiable Avarice.

The Remedy is very easily provided; which would be to prohibit the Distilling of Spirits from Wheat, when it is above such a Price, viz. three or four Shillings a Bushel; or what else may be judged most proper upon due Consideration. I am,

Your's, &c.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Gibraltar, Dec. 7. N. S.

THE Spanish Troops that were in this Neighbourhood are march'd to Catalonia, in order to be transported from thence to Italy.

Strasbourg, Dec. 30. N. S. All this Country is under Water, so that we can get no fresh Provision, and as the Waters are so high that the Mills cannot grind, several People have already wanted Bread for these three Days past, and if we had not got Hand-mills, there would have been great Danger of a Famine. A great many Houses, and several Bridges, have been carry'd away by the Torrents, and if it had not been for the great Sluice which was built some time ago, we should have been in danger of perishing.

Mentz, Jan. 3. N. S. By an Inundation of the Rhine which happen'd on Christmas-day at Night, all the Country from Oppenheim to Darmstadt was laid under Water, in which the Inhabitants of several Villages were perish'd, as many more must, if they had not been saved from the Tops of Houses and Trees by Boats.

Cologne, Jan. 10. N. S. The Waters of the Rhine are to be ebbing and flowing every two Days. All the adjacent flat Country is drown'd. Our Mills which were set afloat when the Waters rose the first time, are now set afloat at several Places, but they are now dried no body knows whither; but it seems that our foundations are a Trifle compar'd to others elsewhere. Two Days ago a House floated along by this City, supposed to have come from the Neighbourhood of Mentz, as some Sacks of Corn were perceiv'd in it, several workmen put off to rifle the House, but it ran foul of a Boat with such Force, that the latter was overset and eight Persons in it drown'd.

Ratisbon, Jan. 5. N. S. Several Tracts are publish'd and Against the Queen of Hungary's Resolution to transfer the Electoral Dignity and Suffrage of Bohemia to the Choice of an Emperor, to her Husband the great Duke of Tuscany. They who oppose it say, that the Right of being present at that Ceremony is attach'd to the Persons of the Electors; that therefore the Queen can neither exercise it, nor transfer it to another;

that the Administration of the said Dignity belongs to the nearest of Kin, and that the transferring of the said Prerogative is contrary to the Pragmatick Sanction. These Arguments are confuted by a Piece just publish'd on the part of the Queen of Hungary, which proves, that the Golden Bull establishes the Female Descent in the Electorate of Bohemia; that the Heiresses of that Country formerly caus'd the Electoral Dignity to be exercised by their Husbands; and that as there is no Male Relation, her Majesty can only transfer the said Prerogative to the Great Duke.

Madrid, Dec. 21. N. S. A Ship dispatch'd from Admiral Rodrigo de Torres, who was arriv'd with the Ferrol Squadron at Porto Rico, was cast away near Bayonne, but the Crew had the good Fortune to save themselves, and an Officer is arriv'd here with Letters from the Admiral to the following Purport:

'After having been often in great Danger since we left the Coast of Spain, we arriv'd at this Port the 16th of September last. The Squadron has suffer'd very much by Storms, which were so violent, that four of our Ships were separated from the rest, and are not yet heard of: We are now busy in careening our Squadron, after which we shall proceed to Carthage, in order to concert Matters with the Admiral Don Blaise.' &c.

Berlin, Jan. 7. N. S. The following Answer is publish'd here from the States-General, to the Letter which the King of Prussia sent to them, concerning the Entrance of his Troops into Silesia.

After having thank'd his Majesty for the Notification, their High Mightinesses add, 'That for Want of better Information, they know not what Judgment to pass as yet either upon his Proceeding or his Pretensions: That all they fear is, lest the Consequences should not fully answer his Majesty's View, viz. the Maintenance of a perfect Understanding with the Queen of Hungary, and the Preservation of the System of the Empire, &c. That nevertheless they are glad to hear that his Majesty intends to explain himself in a satisfactory Manner to the Court of Vienna: That their High Mightinesses wish his Majesty had been pleas'd to inform them of his Resolution, before he had put it in Execution: That as Affairs now stand they earnestly wish that his Majesty will take all the Care he can to prevent whatever may tend to excite Trouble, considering the Engagements which he knows certain Powers are enter'd into: That their High Mightinesses shall on their Part be always vigilant in Pursuit of Measures for attaining such salutary Views, and contribute thereto with all their Power.'

Frankfort upon the Oder, Dec. 30. N. S. The King of Prussia, who having left some Troops before Great Glogaw proceeded to Lignitz, from whence he was to march two Days ago towards Breslaw, receiv'd the Compliments of the most distinguish'd Persons in the Country upon the Road, and gave them a most gracious Reception, by admitting them to his Table, removing their Fears, and conferring upon some of them the Order of Merit. He continues to make his Troops observe the strictest Discipline, and all that they consume is paid for in ready Money. His Majesty having seen the Declaration published at Breslaw on the 19th, seem'd to be surpriz'd at it, and said, 'that he hop'd to set the Queen of Hungary right in her Notions.' M. de Kircheylen of the War-office, who accompany'd the Count de Gotter to the Imperial Court, and is since return'd to Silesia, where he has given the King an Account of the Alarm in which he left the City of Vienna, is to return thither, in order to pacify any Uneasiness that may happen upon the Declaration which is to be made to the Queen of Hungary by the Count de Gotter.

Hamburg, Jan. 3. There is printed here in the German Language the following Instruction of the King of Prussia to his Ministers at Foreign Courts, with regard to the Entrance of his Forces into Silesia.

'As Mankind may be apt to form various Conjectures of the Motives for bringing my Troops into the Duchy of Silesia, I send you the Declaration hereto annex'd, which I have caus'd to be made to the Ministers residing at my Court. You will take care to make the best Use you can of it for my Service in the Place where you are.'

'The thing I would thereby demonstrate is, that my Intention is absolutely not to disturb the Peace of Europe, and much less that of the Empire. This Resolu-

tion I shall endeavour to keep, and shall do all I can to remove any Obstacles that may be started against so salutary a View as that which I propose to myself, viz. The securing the Liberty of the Germanick Body, and the Maintenance of the House of Austria, which are both equally dear and valuable to me.'

'I should be wanting to myself, my Successors, and to the indisputable Rights of my Family, if I did not endeavour to improve them at a Juncture when every other Reason might avail to put me upon it.'

'I have declar'd the Motives for this Proceeding to the Court of Vienna, in a Manner which will shortly convince not only all Germany, but the rest of Europe, of the Sincerity of my Intentions with regard to the present State of Affairs.'

'You will therefore take care to represent these Matters in such Places as you think most proper, and in the best Manner, for dissipating the groundless Ideas that may be form'd upon this Subject. When you let me know the Declaration and Judgment form'd thereupon, you will also send a Duplicate of your Account to such as have the Care of Foreign Affairs at my Court,' &c.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, Dec. 27. Sailed the Nelly of Glasgow, Hamilton, for St. Christopher's; and the Welcome of Greenock, Boyd, for Antigua. Arrived the Mary of Dumbarton, Butcher, the Friendship of Glasgow, Gray; the Amity of Glasgow, Weir; and the Janet of Glasgow, Bowman; all from Virginia.

Leith, Dec. 30. Arrived John Monro from Holland. The Catharine of Leith, Pillans, is arrived at Burntisland, from Lynn in Norfolk, with 1200 Bolls of Oats, Pease, and Beans.

Cowes, Jan. 7. Sailed the Thomas and Sarah, Twydd, for Zealand; and the Nicholas, Harris, of and from Guernsey for Cherburgh; the Lady Lucy, the Pretty Betsey, and the Ashling, all Tenders, for the Coast of Ireland; the Concordia, Trock, from Bourdeaux for Hamburg; the Expedition, from Rotterdam for Dublin; and the Thunder Bomb-ketch, for Liverpool. Came in the Hunter, Davis, from Amsterdam for Madeira and Barbados; and the Christianus Sixtus, Trellson, of and from Dram for Fowey. Wind N. N. E.

Southampton, Jan. 8. Sailed the Success, La Croix, of and for Jersey; the Neptune, Adams, and the Elizabeth, Lancaster, both of this Place for Ditto.

Dover, Jan. 8. Yesterday after Post the Wind came to the N. E. and blowing very hard, the Commodore drington, Boraston, from Antigua, which lay in our Road, parted with her Anchor, and is supposed to be gone away for Dungeness or Portsmouth. She had a Dover Pilot on Board. The Ships in the Pier remain. P. S. A large Ship is this Moment come into the Pier; but can't send her Name till next Post.

Deal, Jan. 8. The Grampus, and the Princess Mary, Martin, for East India are sail'd. All the other outward bound Ships remain as per last. Wind E. N. E. blows very hard.

Gravesend, Jan. 8. Passed by the Tilney, Collins, from Rotterdam; the Mary's Reign, Jervoise, from Barbados; the St. John, Farrell, from Antigua; the William and Ann, Main, and the Willett, Griffith, both from St. Kitts.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Whitehaven, the Diligence, Dixon, from Maryland.

At Pool, the Anns and Mary, from Bristol; and the Two Brothers, Knight, from London.

In Swanwick Bay, the London, Fowler, in 17 Days from St. John's in Newfoundland.

At Liverpool, the Sally and Glegg, from Petersburgh; and the Leopard, from Virginia. At Bristol, the Worsley, Stokes, from Jamaica.

LONDON, January 10.

Letters of the 21st ult. from Petersburg say, that Count Munich is perfectly recover'd, and that the Princess Regent and the Duke of Brunswick sent three times a day to inquire how he did.

The Count de Truchses Walbourg, who is coming hither as Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia, arriv'd at Wesel on Christmas-day last with a great Retinue.

There have been some Tumults at Naples on account of the Dearth of Oil and Corn.

The King of Prussia has made his Entry into Breslaw the Capital of Silesia the 21st ult. O. S. where he was receiv'd with great Joy, and assur'd the Citizens of his Protection.

Two

Two Post-boys carrying Letters from Italy, Augsburg, &c. to Francfort, were drown'd with their Horses, after calling out above an Hour for Help; but the Mails were afterwards recover'd.

The Wind was lately so violent at Caieux, a Coast Town in Picardy, that the Waves of the Sea threw down several Houses, and drown'd a Part of its Territory. And from Roan they write, that on Christmas Eve Provisions were carry'd in Boats to above 8000 People, who had been oblig'd by the Floods to get up to their Second Stories.

Great Damage has been done in Saxony by the Overflowing of the Weiffel and the Elbe; and the Damage done at Strasbourg to the Merchandise in the Custom-house amounts to above two Millions. The Hornwork of the Fortification of Philipsbourg has suffer'd very much by the Overflowing of the Rhine, by which Fort Kehl has in a manner been quite laid under Water, and some other Places and Forts along that River have also thereby suffer'd very much.

They write from Cologne, that the Rhine which had abated very much, began to swell again the 4th instant, N. S. and was as high on the 6th as it had been before, so that the Houses and Country which lay next the River were again un'er Water; which was the third Inundation they had suffer'd in about three Weeks; besides the Alarm of two Fires on the last Day of the old Year and the first of the New.

The Gentlemen of the Academy of Sciences have made it their Observation, that on the 26th of December last there pass'd under Pont Royal, in 24 Hours, 17,496,000 Hogheads of Water, according to a Calculation then made; and that the Seine has been last Year 24 Foot 3 Inches higher than in 1719.

They write from Vienna, that the Nobility of Hungary have offer'd to mount on Horseback for the Queen of Hungary, and to serve her Majesty where-ever she thinks fit: And 'tis said, that the Court of Russia has also offer'd to send 30000 Men to her Assistance, in case of Need.

There has been a most violent Storm at Bareith, by which the Margrave's Palace was very much damag'd, as were several other Houses both in that Town and the Neighbourhood, and a great many Trees were torn up by the Roots. All the Country about Cassel has been delug'd by the Fulde, and the Inhabitants of the New Town could not pass the Streets but by Boats.

They write from Rome, that tho' the Tyber is return'd to its Channel, it has left in the Cellars and Fields so much Filth, and so many Toads, Vipers, and other Vermin, as will require a vast deal of Expence to clear away; which however is far short of the Damage done by the Arno at Florence and Pisa, thro' the Fault of the Florentines, and their Neglect to keep up a certain Dyke, which by its Breaking has occasion'd above 1200000 Crowns Damage.

The Marygold, Jolly, from South Carolina, who was drove out of the Texel, is lost on the Coast of Holland.

And the London, Burleigh, from the same Place for Amsterdam, lost her Mizzen and Main Masts, and was forced on Shore on the South Wall.

The Rev. Dr. Reuben Clarke is appointed to preach before the Hon. House of Commons, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on the 4th of February next, being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Proclamation to be kept as a Solemn Fast.

Last Night the Corpse of Mr. Alderman Barber was interr'd at Mortlake in Surrey, pursuant to his Will.

On Thursday Night last a Fire broke out about 11 o'Clock, at Mr. Brooks's, Cooper and Hoop-bender, in Five-pipe Alley, Pickleherring Stairs, Horslydown, which burnt very furiously for several Hours before it was extinguished. Upwards of twenty Houses were consumed, and a great many damaged: It being in narrow Places the Engines could not have an Opportunity of playing, tho' there was Plenty of Water. We don't hear that any Person was burnt in the Flames, but several poor Families great Sufferers, having lost all their Goods, Furniture, &c.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery; viz. No. 58384, 500l. No. 15040, 36512, 42997, each 100 l. No. 61258, 14283, 12748, 23663, 24710, 52923, 64627, 59775, 36018, 23022, 14866, 57461, 50067, 43033, 60245, each 50 l.

The Rev. Dr. Baker, Residentiary of St. Peter's in York, succeeds Dr. Waterland in the Chancellorship of that Cathedral; and the Rev. Mr. Sterne, Vicar of Sutton on the Forest, succeeds Dr. Baker in his Prebendary.

On Monday next the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will hold the First General Seal before Hilary-Term at Lincoln-Inn-Hall.

On some late Rhymes in the Champion.
What, Florimel a whited Wall!
And such dars Fopling treat her?
Which worse: to borrow, shine at Ball,
Or steal, and limp in Metre.
Porcia.

On the same.
Poor Florimel! ill-fated Bud!
Each Charm how soon thou lofes!
The Bookworm leaves its proper Food,
And canker-eats thy Roses.
Aurelia.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	04 45	05 05

Bank Stock nothing done. India 158. South Sea nothing done. Old Annuity 110 3-8ths. New ditto 110 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto nothing done. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 1 s. to 2 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 10 s. to 15 s.

Custom House, London, January 8, 1740.
THE Commissioners appointed for the Sale of the St. Joseph and St. Jago Prizes, and their Cargoes, give Notice, That on Tuesday the 10th Day of March next, will be put up to Sale, in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Cargo of the St. Jago Prize; viz. 654 Whole Bales, 178 Half Bales, 20 Bags 11 Serons and 1 Reg of Spanish Tobacco, 1 Bag of Calavances, 1 Bag Savapavilla, 1 Parcel of Ebony Wood, 1 Ditto of Iron Wood, 1 Ditto of Lignum Vita.

Catalogues of the said Goods, with the Conditions of Sale will be delivered at the Warehouses in Globe-Yard where the Goods will be exposed to View Six Days, viz. from the 2d of February to the 5th of the same Month, from the Hours of 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 6 in the Afternoon.

To the Honourable and Worthy Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING the Honour to represent this City and Liberty in the present Parliament, which is now near expiring. We presume to offer our Service again; which we are encouraged to do by great Numbers of our Friends residing within the said City and Liberty, and do therefore humbly desire the Votes and Interest of the said Inhabitants at the next General Election; which shall always be acknowledged, and esteemed as a great Obligation, and as a very great Honour conferr'd upon us.
We remain,
GENTLEMEN,
Your Most Obedient,
Humble Servants,
SUNDON.
CHA. WAGER.

Jan. 5.
1740.

This Day is Publish'd,
The Second Number of a Pamphlet, intitled,
The Publick Register; or Weekly Magazine.
To be continued every Saturday, Price 3 d.

Containing,
1. A Dissertation on Laughter. 2. A curious Essay on the Manner of proceeding in Criminal Cases among the Romans. 3. Verses to Camilla. 4. Mr. P—'s Epitaph on himself. 5. An Epitaph on Mr. Aikman and his Son, by Mr. M—ll-t. 6. A Story translated verbatim from Boileau. 7. An enigmatical Representation of a real Entertainment at D— of N. 8. Records of Literature, News, &c.

And on Saturday last was published Number I.
Containing
1. A humorous Dedication to the most Puissant and Sovereign Empress Novazz. An Epistle to the Earl of Chesterfield, by R. N. Esq. 2. A Song by Mr. Gay, never printed before. 4. Records of Literature. 5. The largest Collection of News, both Foreign and Domestic.
Printed for R. Dodsley at Tully's Head Pall-mall, and sold by T. Cooper in Pater-noster Row; at either of which Places Bookellers Advertisements and Letters to the Author are taken in.

N. B. In our last, Page 7, Col. the first, for compendious read comprehensive.

This Day is published,
[Price SIX-PENCE]
The Second Edition of
PRÆEXISTENCE. A Poem, in Imitation of MILTON.
Has quoniam Celi nondum dignamur honore,
Quas dedimus certe Terras habitare finamus.
Printed for Tho. Osborne in Grays-Inn; and sold by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane, and at all the Pamphlet-shops at Westminster, Temple-Bar, and the Royal-Exchange.

MUSIC.
This Day is published,
CALLIOPE: OR, ENGLISH HARMONY.
A COLLECTION of Two Hundred of the most celebrated English and Scots Songs, Cantatas, &c. neatly grav'd on Copper, and embellish'd with Designs adapted to the Subject of each Song.
Taken from the Compositions of the best Masters, in the most correct Manner: Adapted to the Voice, Violin, Guitar, and Common Flute, with a thorough Bass for the Harpsichord Proper for all Teachers, Scholars, and Lovers of Music. Beautifully printed on a superfine Royal Paper, on each Page which renders the Undertaking more complete than any of the Kind ever publish'd. Volume the First. Price 10 s. neatly bound, gilt, and letter'd.
Engrav'd by HENRY ROBERTS.
And printed for, and sold by John Simpson, Musical Instrument-Maker, at the Bass Viol and Flute in Sweeting Alley, opposite the East Door of the Royal Exchange, and at all the Music-Shops.

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Containing several Hundred Receipts in Cookery, Physick, more than in any other Book yet published, (Including Mrs. Steven's Medicine for the Stone, the Virtues of Sallad Oil in Viper Bites, Dr. Mead's Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog, the Virtues of the Snake Root, the Virtues and Properties of all sorts of Meats, Drinks, Herbs, Plants, Roots, Seeds, &c. used either as Food or Physick;)

The FAMILY MAGAZINE
IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. Containing useful Directions in all the Branches of House-keeping and Cookery. Particularly showing how to buy in the best of all Sorts of Provisions, as Poultry, Meats, Butchers-Meat, Fish, Fruit, &c. With several Hundred Receipts in Cookery, Pastry, Pickling, Confectionary, Distilling, Brewing, Cosmetics, &c. Together with the Art of Making English Wines, &c.

PART II. Containing a Compendious BODY of PHYSIC, succinctly treating of all the Diseases and Accidents incident to MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN: With practical Rules and Directions for the Preserving and Restoring of Health, and Prolonging of Life.

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The most Noble ELIXIR,
For Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men,
and the Hysterick Disease or Vapours in Women.

IN three Days Time demonstrates
every one who takes it, that it is absolutely infallible for a thorough Cure of those perplexing Indispositions, even in the highest and most grievous Degree, where nothing but the reigns, where Reasoning is interrupted or deprav'd, and the Mind is confus'd with terrible Perturbation, Anxiety, Despondency, even to Distraction, and the Body afflicted with almost innumerable Ailments.

'Tis surprising to see how soon this CELEBRATED ELIXIR, (even a few Doses of it only) entirely cures the vast Variety of Symptoms, and induces a new Train of clear and pleasant Ideas, instead of those deep and black Thoughts those direful Apprehensions that so tenaciously dwell upon the soul, clouded the Understanding, and destroy'd all Pleasure ever receiving Comfort again; for it occasions a Flow of a diffus'd Spirit, and causes bright Gleams of Joy to break in upon the Heart, and chase away the whole Load of depressed and melancholy Imaginations so effectually, that the Patients are fully reliev'd both in Body and Mind; and now enjoying perfect Health, free and lively Spirit, steady, serene, and gay Thoughts, as much amaz'd that they could be chain'd down to such a Way of Thinking, such dreadful Fears, and dark Incumbrances as before, they were hopeless of ever getting free from them.

In a Word, the Effect of this NOBLE ELIXIR is suddenly and infallibly curing HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and the HYSTERICK DISEASE or VAPOURS in Women, in all their Shapes and Appearances, even after all other Remedies have proved fruitless, as expressible, as the vast Numbers of both Sexes who have been perfectly cured by it, with the utmost Satisfaction declare.

It occasions no Manner of Disorder, is pleasant to take, Drops of it are a Dose, and is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD Teylhop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 5 s. 6 Bottle, with Directions.